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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS
RELATING TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY

11 October 1950

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SUPPLEMENT (Tabs A through E amplifying the subject matter)	

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III. EFFECT OF THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION ON REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE

A. The gravest threat to the security of the United States and the free world within the foreseeable future stems from the hostile designs and formidable power of the USSR, and from the nature of the Soviet system. The resulting critical world situation dominates the United States intelligence effort and will continue to do so as long as the USSR refuses to respect the integrity of other nations.

B. At least for the immediate future, therefore, first priority should be given to those intelligence requirements which when fulfilled would support the following specific United States objectives:

1. Arresting Soviet accretions of power or influence.
2. Reducing Soviet-Satellite capabilities for:
 - a. Military and para-military action.
 - b. Expanding their joint and several economies.
 - c. Weakening, disrupting, and sabotaging economies in the free world.
3. Dividing the Soviet world and establishing its satellites as free and independent communities.
4. Altering Soviet objectives inimical to the United States and a free world.
5. Consolidating and expanding the non-Soviet world on terms favorable to the attainment of United States foreign objectives.

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6. Preparing the non-Soviet world for possible war with the Soviet world.

7. Implementing the principles of the United Nations charter.

IV. CONSIDERATIONS WHICH HAVE DETERMINED THE STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

A. While the present study has given full consideration to the overriding importance of the current East-West struggle, the statement of requirements which follows is sufficiently flexible to accommodate all problems posed by present circumstances as well as to meet changes in the world situation.

B. To meet the objectives and purposes of the intelligence effort, a full range of intelligence processes as indicated in the following Sections (I through IV) must be undertaken in order that the impact of intelligence can be brought to bear upon national planning, policies, and courses of action. Presentation of the intelligence requirements in terms of these processes as well as in terms of areas of intelligence interest should facilitate the further problems of studying the adequacy of governmental facilities and arrangements, and of allocating responsibilities among the agencies concerned for collection, processing, and production of finished intelligence.

C. For the sake of simplicity, the requirements are presented at each step in the following Sections (I through IV) as though economic intelligence operated throughout the intelligence process independently of other types of intelligence (political, military, psychological, etc.). Actually, however,

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Economic intelligence frequently becomes integrated at various stages in a broader intelligence treatment of a given problem. In fact, the contributory role of economic intelligence, as a basis for sound composite national intelligence estimates, is one of its most important functions.

D. In view of the foregoing considerations, the economic intelligence requirements contained herein are organized under four main headings: I. Economic Information; II. Basic Economic Studies; III. Operational Economic Intelligence in Support of Specific United States Measures and Courses of Action; and IV. Estimates Designed Predominantly to Serve as a Basis for National Planning and Policy Decisions. The requirements are defined in terms of substance under each of these headings, and amplified in detail where appropriate in Tabs A through F of the Supplement attached hereto.

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Economic Information and Intelligence Required
by the United States Government

I. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

A. Introductory Statement.

Foreign economic information is the raw material from which intelligence reports are produced. It is of the utmost importance to the production of finished intelligence for accurate and reliable information to be readily available at the time needed and in adequate amounts. A large part of this information is unclassified and readily available, awaiting only collection. The collection of economic information must be continuous and should embrace every phase of economic activity. Though much of it will not immediately be used, it must be readily available, because in the event of a national emergency collection is inevitably subject to complications and delays.

B. Collection and Processing Requirements.

The quality and quantity of foreign economic information available to the intelligence agencies depend especially upon the adequacy and effectiveness of the collecting and processing facilities of the United States Government. In the case of certain countries, special facilities are required to obtain information either because such information is not published at all or because a curtain has been drawn to prevent information from being acquired. In the case of many foreign countries, too, most of the economic information is available only in foreign languages, and a tremendous task

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of translation is necessitated. Moreover, in order to provide ready access to information acquired, thorough cataloging is necessary. This cataloging may require only a title of the document and a brief description of contents; or the document may have to be cataloged under several kinds of subject headings with a considerable breakdown of the subject matter under each of the headings.

It is a vast problem for existing collection and processing facilities to cope with all of the information required on the many phases of economic activity in foreign countries. Priorities must therefore be established to give direction to the personnel charged with collection and processing. The priorities assigned to the collection, field evaluation, translation, cataloging, and other processing functions should be determined largely by the intelligence requirements for the major studies outlined in Sections III and IV of this report and also by the urgency of any current situation.

III. BASIC ECONOMIC STUDIES

A. Introductory Statement.

The problem of processing all of the economic information which United States agencies need and the difficulty of even collecting this information in time of emergency have been alluded to in Section I. Basic economic studies as outlined below could be assigned to organize, analyze, and present widely scattered economic information about countries, areas, commodities, and functions in a manner that would be useful for immediate

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governmental needs in connection with policy-making, planning, and operations. As a body of reliable, evaluated, and collated information, these basic studies should be particularly useful in the preparation of the estimates outlined in Sections III and IV. The studies would be of two main types:

1. Background studies in the form of comprehensive descriptive and analytical surveys;
2. Current studies describing, analyzing, and evaluating recent developments and trends.
3. Background Studies.

1. Country or area studies.

These studies would assemble, organize, and evaluate available essential information about selected countries or geographic areas. They would thus be reliable reference works, providing background for the evaluation of current intelligence as well as for specific operations and the formulation of policy.

These studies would normally cover the following aspects of the economy of a particular country or area: general economic structure, general strategic supply position, agriculture, fisheries, forests and forest products, food, manpower, fuels and power, minerals and metals, manufacturing and processing industries, transportation, telecommunications, finance, and trade.

2. Commodity studies (world-wide by country).

Commodity studies would differ from country studies in two principal respects. First, they would present all essential information on specific commodities on a world-wide basis and thus permit comparisons to be drawn between the various regions of the world with respect to a

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given commodity or industry. Second, they would develop in more detail than country studies such information on commodities as names, location, and ownership of mines and other producing facilities; specific grades and types of ore and other products; degree of technical development; transportation routes, etc. This detail, while not required in an analysis of a particular country, would be essential, for example, in the analysis of the world supply situation of a commodity when considered in relation to the strategic material requirements of the United States and its allies.

3. Functional studies.

In addition to the country and commodity studies outlined above, background studies are required on certain functional subjects such as telecommunications, transportation, international trade, international finance, and international economic organizations. These studies would provide detailed descriptions of the facilities in a particular country or area for carrying on a certain function, an appraisal of the adequacy of such facilities, and an estimate of their capabilities for operating to the benefit or detriment of other foreign countries and the United States.

C. Current Studies.

1. Country and area studies.

Such studies would analyze recent economic developments and trends within selected countries and areas. Specifically, they would be concerned with trends in national income, employment, production, prices and cost of living, balance of payments, and government

finance. They would also cover new developments indicative of important advances or serious setbacks in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation, etc., and would appraise the probable effect of these developments upon the level of economic activity within the country or area under consideration. They would note changes in government policies or programs likely to facilitate or hamper production, trade, or investment.

2. Commodity studies.

These studies would indicate significant developments and trends, particularly those which affect the strategic supply position of the United States and other countries. They would be concerned with the same factors as the background studies.

3. Functional studies.

These studies would indicate significant developments which affect the capabilities and vulnerabilities of foreign countries or of the United States. They too would be concerned with the same factors as the background studies.

III. OPERATIONAL ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE IN SUPPORT OF SPECIFIC UNITED STATES MEASURES AND COURSES OF ACTION

A. Introductory Statement.

United States military, political, and economic operations require a large volume of economic intelligence designed specifically to support such operations. A breakdown of this intelligence is given in the outline below. At the same time, it should be noted that much of the intelligence produced

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in answer to other particular requirements is also useful for operational purposes. Frequently, for instance, current intelligence reports when properly evaluated against the background of basic estimates provide useful support for operations. This is also true of a considerable part of the intelligence required for national policy-making and planning, notably individual studies of major industries, commodities, and services, and analyses of the ability of particular areas and facilities to support military and economic operations. (This intelligence is needed primarily for estimates of capabilities and vulnerabilities, as discussed in Section IV below.)

B. Military Operations.

Such intelligence would cover the following subjects:

1. Logistical support of United States and allied forces.
2. Enemy economic capabilities bearing on specific operations.
3. Strategic and tactical targets.
4. Economic conditions bearing on the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of disease and unrest.

C. Political Operations.

These operations would include the following:

1. Psychological warfare.
2. Diplomatic and other measures.

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D. Economic Operations.

These operations would be as follows:

1. "Cold war" measures.

- a. Export-Import licensing.
- b. Preclusive buying.
- c. Foreign funds control.
- d. Economic assistance and development.

2. Wartime measures.

- a. The "cold war" measures already noted.
- b. Navicert system.
- c. Ship warrant system.
- d. Enemy export control.
- e. Black listing.

IV. ESTIMATES DESIGNED TO SERVE PREDOMINANTLY AS A BASIS FOR NATIONAL PLANNING AND POLICY DECISIONS

A. Introductory Statement.

The intelligence effort should be brought to bear at each stage of national planning and policy-making. In practice, the intelligence effort itself frequently discloses the need for the development of new United States policies and courses of action under actual circumstances or various foreseeable contingencies.

Those fields of United States policy and action which most consistently require economic intelligence for their formulation, execution, appraisal, and revision are: economic mobilization planning; economic warfare; military assistance; economic assistance; economic development; foreign

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trade, finance, and investment; international transportation and communications; relations with international institutions; and military occupation and peace treaties.

These areas of interest require intelligence estimates which: appraise the continuing and relatively long-range economic potentials of foreign countries (Section IV, B); analyze the current intentions and courses of action of foreign countries and their economic effects (Section IV, C); and those which are prepared for the specific purpose of assisting in the formulation of a United States policy or national decision, or in the intelligence appraisal of the consequences abroad of existing United States policies and possible courses of action (Section IV, D).

The scope of these estimates would vary greatly. Some studies would be required which treat merely one phase of a particular problem in a single country. Others would, as the occasion demands, cover the whole problem or subject for an entire area.

Under present world conditions, and in view of the United States objectives listed in Section III, B of the Preface, estimates provided for in this section must consider not only single countries but the following groupings: the USSR and its satellites; the allies of the United States; and those nations not definitely aligned with either center of power.

B. Estimates of the Economic Capabilities and Vulnerabilities of Foreign Countries, Singly or in Groups.

The outline below indicates those aspects of economic capabilities and vulnerabilities which are most important for purposes of policy-making and planning and which represent the main areas of interest for the various government agencies concerned.

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1. Estimates and analyses of economic capabilities.

a. Capabilities to achieve or maintain economic stability and to effect economic development.

These estimates of the ability of certain countries to achieve economic stability and their prospects for economic development must include analysis of the current economic situation and major trends and of the basic economic capabilities of the countries under consideration. The analysis would necessarily take account of the degree of internal political stability obtaining in these countries and also of their international political, economic, and military relations.

b. Capabilities to wage economic warfare against or to render economic assistance to other countries.

Such studies would estimate the economic capability of certain countries to: (1) weaken the war effort or undermine the strength and stability of an opposing power and its allies; (2) encourage and assist the defection of the opposing power's allies; (3) obtain the support and allegiance of "neutral" nations; (4) benefit from the resources and technology of the opposing power and its allies through legal or extra-legal trade channels.

c. Economic capabilities to carry on military or para-military operations.

(1) Economic capabilities for war with respect to indigenous resources.

These estimates would be based on analyses of: the economic capacity of certain countries to mobilize their resources; their production capabilities and stocks

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of industry, agriculture, transportation, and communications; and their consumption requirements for both civilian and military purposes.

- (2) Economic capabilities for war with respect to a mobilization effort in combination with that of other countries.

These studies would estimate the total capabilities which a selected group of countries could mobilize for military action. Estimates of the total capabilities of powers opposing the United States and of mobilization capabilities of the United States and its allies would be of particular importance. Estimates of enemy capabilities would require an analysis of factors similar to those in Paragraph c (1) above. Estimates of the capabilities of the United States and its allies would require an analysis of the capabilities of individual allies and neutral countries to supply materials, products, and services deficient in the United States and other allied countries as well as the extent to which each country would be dependent on outside sources to support its role in a joint allied war effort. Such appraisals would include evaluations of possible reductions in United States and allied capabilities as a result of victories and occupation by the opposing forces. They would also be used to determine the measures and arrangements which would insure most effective utilization of total United States and allied resources.

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(3) Increased economic capabilities for war as a result of immediate conquest.

These studies would investigate the economic capabilities of certain areas liable to be overrun by an opposing force and the extent to which these capabilities could be used by the occupying power.

(4) Economic capabilities to provide logistical support for specific military campaigns

Such studies would estimate the economic capabilities of certain countries to provide logistical support for particular military campaigns undertaken by their own troops, the troops of their allies, or the troops of an invading enemy force. These estimates, which would be dependent upon military intelligence relating to particular campaigns, would require logistical studies of munitions, food, fuel, lubricants, repair facilities, manpower, transportation, and storage.

d. Economic capabilities of an occupied country as they relate to the problems of the occupying power.

These estimates would investigate the anticipated capabilities of a conquered country to support itself during a period of occupation and also the most effective way for the occupying power to control the economy of the conquered country. The studies would take careful account, where appropriate, of the objectives of the United States and its allies in establishing economic control over the country and also of the estimated extent

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of war damage to the country's economy. The studies would analyze problems of control in the fields of economic organization; sanitation and public health; food supply and distribution; public works and utilities; labor and industry; transportation and communications; storage; finance; foreign trade and exchange; restitution and reparations; and foreign assistance.

2. Estimates and analyses of economic vulnerability.

The purpose of these studies would be to estimate the economic vulnerability of certain countries or areas to attack by economic, political, or military measures of an opposing force. These estimates would consider the relative vulnerability of various industries, transportation, and other segments of the economy to measures employed for the purposes mentioned in Paragraph 1b above. They would necessarily take into account the capability of the opposing power to employ such measures. As a basis for estimates in this category, intelligence studies would be needed to set forth and analyze: the importance of selected industries or services; the structure of the industry or service; and the vulnerability factors. Each instrument or measure, however, has its own particular problems, and therefore additional studies of these specific problems would also be needed.

3. Estimates of the Effect of Economic Developments and Policies in Foreign Countries, Singly or in Groups.

1. Indications of military, political, or economic intentions.

a. Military intentions.

These studies would examine on a continuing basis current economic developments to detect any indications that certain countries

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intend to wage war, either guerrilla or regular. In their simplest form, the estimates would be based on indicators of military preparations gathered through the use of a checklist as a frame of reference. In addition to these summary analyses, however, comprehensive and detailed estimates should also be made of specific economic developments indicative of military intentions.

b. Political and economic intentions.

These studies would analyze, again on a continuing basis, current economic indications of the intention of certain countries to adopt political or economic measures designed to strengthen, weaken, or utilize the capabilities of other areas, or to strengthen and develop themselves.

2. Economic effects of internal developments on specified countries.

Such studies would estimate the effect of internal developments or courses of action adopted by certain countries on the economic capabilities and stability of these countries. Based upon analysis of current developments, the estimates would determine the major economic problems facing the countries; the governmental policies relating to these problems; and the effect of probable courses of action, including requests for assistance from other nations.

3. Economic effects of developments in certain countries on other countries.

These studies would estimate the impact of current developments or courses of action in certain countries on the economy of

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other countries and would define the courses of action which these other countries would in turn have to adopt.

4. Effect on United States security of economic developments in other countries.

The studies in this category would be concerned with foreign economic developments directly affecting the national security of the United States rather than with those developments which prompt the countries to adopt a course of action which in turn affects United States security. It should be noted, however, that Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 above implicitly require analysis in the light of United States security interests.

D. Estimates of the Economic Consequences in Other Countries of United States Policies and Courses of Action.

1. Consequences in other countries of possible United States policies and courses of action under existing or foreseeable circumstances.

In every instance where no specific United States policy has been adopted to meet a foreign problem, estimates will be necessary to assess the consequences abroad of the absence of United States policy and to appraise the consequences of certain courses of action. The estimates would normally be based on a number of intermediate estimates, the more important of which are treated in Paragraphs B and C above.

2. Consequences in other countries of current United States policies and courses of action.

These studies would estimate the effect abroad of existing United States policies and courses of action and would assist in appraising their effectiveness in attaining United States security objectives. Such intelligence appraisals should also include evaluations of the economic effects of a United States policy or course of

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action in countries other than those toward which the measure is directed in order to determine whether such effects outweigh the advantages obtained in the immediate target area.

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS
RELATING TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY

Preface

I. THE PROBLEM

A. The National Security Council in NSC Action No. 202 has directed the Central Intelligence Agency, in collaboration with the government agencies concerned, to organize and conduct a study of:

1. Foreign economic intelligence requirements relating to the national security, including requirements for mobilization planning
2. Facilities and arrangements currently employed for meeting those requirements
3. The adequacy of such facilities and arrangements; and, where appropriate, means for their improvement.

In the light of this study, the Central Intelligence Agency is to prepare for Council consideration and action a comprehensive plan for satisfying the foreign economic intelligence requirements of the national security and for a coordinated interagency effort to this end based on a definite allocation of responsibilities among the agencies concerned.

B. The present paper is drawn to the first of the three NSC requests (Paragraph A, 1 above). It is being circulated to all agencies concerned

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in order that they may:

1. Amend or expand these requirements to the end that all vital fields of inquiry are covered and that no significant gaps exist.

2. Expand these specific categories of requirements falling within the fields of their primary responsibilities.

- C. Full coordination with the agencies concerned will enable the Central Intelligence Agency to produce an agreed paper with respect to Paragraph A, 1 above, which is necessary before the subsequent studies required by the remainder of the NSC directive can be completed.

II. BROAD OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSES OF ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE

- A. The broad objective of foreign intelligence as it relates to the national security is to keep the United States Government constantly informed of the intentions, capabilities, and vulnerabilities of other nations, and to provide the indispensable intelligence for planning and executing policies and courses of action, including military operations. Adequate intelligence is necessary to reduce to a minimum the element of surprise in foreign situations.

- B. This broad objective likewise embraces foreign economic intelligence. The purposes to be served by this intelligence are as numerous and varied as the many departments and agencies of the government which have responsibilities in the economic field.

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SUPPLEMENT

FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS
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FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS
RELATING TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY

Table of Contents

- Tab A Outline of Foreign Economic Information Requirements
- (These requirements are applicable to both the collection of information and the preparation of background studies - See Sections I and II-B, pages 1 - 4, in the basic paper.)
- Tab B Outline of Foreign Economic Intelligence Production Requirements for Current Country Studies
- (These requirements are applicable to current developments, as presented in basic studies, and to estimates of economic stability - See Sections II-C, pages 4-5, and IV-B-1-a, page 9, in the basic paper.)
- Tab C Outline of Operational Economic Intelligence Production Requirements for the Support of Specific United States Measures and Courses of Action
- (This is applicable to Section III, pages 5 -7, of the basic paper.)
- Tab D Outline of Economic Intelligence Production Requirements for Estimates of Economic Capabilities for War
- (This is applicable to Section IV-B-1-c-(1) and (2), pages 9-10, in the basic paper.)

*Those sections of the basic paper which have not been enlarged upon in this supplement will be amplified where appropriate by the agencies directly concerned, in accordance with their own requirements for meeting their specific responsibilities.

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Tab E

Outline of Economic Intelligence Production Requirements for Estimates of Economic Vulnerabilities

(This is applicable both to economic estimates of the capability to employ certain measures and the vulnerability to such measures - See Sections IV-B-1-b, page 9, and IV-B-2, page 12, in the basic paper.)

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Tab A

Foreign Economic Information Requirements

PART I

I. Structure of the Economy

A. Prevailing economic and social philosophies

1. Dominant philosophies
2. Influences bearing upon prevailing philosophies
 - a. Religious
 - b. Family
 - c. Communist activities
 - d. Other
3. Effect of philosophies upon economic organization and activity
 - a. Industriousness of people
 - b. Extent of government control of and participation in economic activity and welfare
 - c. Attitude toward progress

B. Extent of private and government ownership of business

1. Proportion of and kinds of businesses privately owned
2. Business owned and operated by the government
3. Plans for extension of public ownership

C. Size and complexity of business units*

1. Variance in size of units

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* Each major business to be treated separately.

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3. Degree of vertical integration
4. Degree of horizontal integration
- D. Sources of capital
 1. Domestic
 2. Foreign
- E. State of technology and productivity
 1. Quality of business and industrial management
 2. Skill of labor
 3. Machine technology
 4. Engineering skills and technology
 5. Research facilities
 6. Productivity trends
- F. Restrictive business practices
 1. Production, price, marketing, and other types of control
 2. Methods for restricting competition (cartelization, informal agreements, etc.)
- G. Labor organization (See Part II, Section I. C.)
- H. Industrial relations (See Part II, Section I. D.)
- I. Land ownership, land tenure and agriculture organizations
(See Section III)
- J. Government regulation and control, including government planning
 1. Production control
 2. Control of utilities
 3. Control of transportation and communications
 4. Control of corporations

5. Distribution of income

a. Redistribution

b. Social security and insurance

c. Control of profits

d. Control of foreign enterprise

6. Government subsidies and loans

7. Government allocation regulations

8. Expropriation and restitution

9. Conservation and land reclamation

10. Degree of flexibility and adaptability to change

11. Mobility of labor and resources

12. Responses to price changes

13. Ability to weather economic depression

14. Relationship to international organizations

15. Participation in the organizations

16. Influence of the organizations upon the economy

17. Economic and social indicators (income, quality, health, education;

18. Standard of living)

19. Labor

a. Employment and unemployment

b. Working population: distribution of the labor force

c. Degree of skill, experience

d. Employment trends and statistics

e. Labor turnover

f. Job placement

g. Unemployment

*For details see Part II

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1. Labor controls
 2. International labor recruitment agreements
 2. Working conditions and regulations
 3. Labor organizations
 4. Industrial relations
 5. Government labor policy
 6. Productivity; technological conditions and changes
3. Population
 1. Statistics
 2. Movements
 3. Policies
4. Education
 1. Level of literacy
 2. Scholarships
 3. Organization and content
 4. Government control and regulations
 5. Education of groups
5. Health, welfare agencies
 1. Public health
 2. Medical facilities
 3. Welfare agencies and activities
 4. Social security

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III. Food and agriculture*

A. Agriculture area

1. Area under cultivation for each of the following purposes:
 - a. Cereals for grain
 - b. Rotation meadow and other feed crops
 - c. Food crops other than cereals
 - d. Industrial crops
 - e. Other crops
 - f. Fallow
2. Potentially additional cultivatable area by:
 - a. Irrigation
 - b. Drainage
 - c. Clearing
 - d. Terracing
3. Principal agricultural areas in a country or region
 - a. Location and scope
 - b. Fertility of soil
 - c. Topography
 - d. Climate
 - e. Principal commodities produced

B. Crop production and use

Information for each crop listed under this heading should include: area, yield per unit of land, background and current production statistics, probable future trends, domestic consumption, imports and/or exports

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* For Fish and Fish Products see Section IV.

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1. Cereals*
2. Vegetable fats and oils or oil seeds
 - a. Edible oils*
 - b. Industrial oils*
3. Horticultural crops
 - a. Fruits and nuts*
 - b. Vegetables*
 - c. Berries*
 - d. Flowering plants*
4. Sugar*
5. Seeds
 - a. For planting*
 - b. For spices*
6. Alkaloid plant products
 - a. Coffee
 - b. Tea
 - c. Chicory
 - d. Cacao
 - e. Tobacco
 - f. Poppy
 - g. Others*
7. Fiber crops*
8. Others

* Each major crop to be treated separately.

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C. Prevailing production techniques

1. Crop rotation
2. Use of fertilizers
3. Use of improved seed
4. Use of fungicides, insecticides, etc.
5. Type and use of farm implements and machinery

D. Livestock and livestock products

Information for each class of livestock should include: background and current production statistics for livestock numbers and for end products (meat, milk, hides, wool, etc.). livestock improvement techniques, probable future trends, domestic consumption, imports and/or exports

1. Dairy cattle
2. Beef cattle
3. Swine
4. Sheep
5. Goats
6. Horses and mules
7. Chickens
8. Others

E. Diseases and parasites

Information for each disease or parasite should include: incidence and extent of damage

1. Plant diseases
2. Plant parasites
3. Animal diseases
4. Animal parasites

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F. Food processing industries

Information for each food processing plant should include: names, locations and description of plants, types of product, production capacity, background and current production statistics, probable future trends, domestic consumption, imports and/or exports.

1. Milling
2. Dehydrating
3. Freezing
4. Canning

G. Food storage and warehousing facilities

Information for each plant should include: name and location, type of facilities, maximum capacity, stocks on hand

H. Food consumption

1. Approximate quantities consumed (food balance)
2. Preferences for specific food items
3. Nutritional standards which country could maintain from indigenous production in time of an emergency

I. Land ownership, land tenure policies, and farm organization
(See Section I. Economic organization)

1. Private ownership
 - a. Owner operated
 - (1) Total area
 - (2) Size of farms
 - b. Tenant operated
 - (1) Total area
 - (2) Size of farms

(3) Rental rates

(4) Taxes

(5) Credit and other production incentives

2. State owned land

a. Management or supervision

b. Policy toward and working arrangements with tenants
or laborers

3. Farm organizations

J. Government policy and controls (See Section I. Economic
organization)

1. Production

a. Financial assistance to farmers

b. Price supports

c. Production improvement programs

d. Other

2. Marketing

a. Quotas

b. Bonuses

c. Tariffs

d. Export subsidies

e. Other

IV. Fish and fish products

A. Fishing

Information for each major fishing area and for countries should
include: location; average annual catch by type of fish; probable
future trends; size, type and condition of fishing or whaling
fleets; landing and handling facilities; domestic fresh fish
consumption; imports and/or exports

B. Processing

Information for fish processing plants should include: size, locations and types of plants; number of workers employed; average annual output, including marine oils; kind and quantity of fish processed; facilities for transporting fresh fish, and for storing and distributing fresh and processed fish; domestic consumption of processed fish; imports and/or exports

C. Government controls

1. Taxes
2. Subsidies
3. Length of fishing season
4. Other

D. Agreements with other governments concerning the regulations and control over fishing areas

V. Forests and forest products

A. Forests

Information on size, location and kind of timber (hardwood and softwood) produced in each of the principal forest areas; areas cut; cutting practices; reforestation and conservation

B. Processing industries

Information on size, location and capacity of each of the mills and other manufacturing and processing plants

C. Forest products

Information for each type of product should include: background and current production statistics, probable future trends, specialized transportation facilities, cutting and processing equipment, major limitations to more effective utilization of forest resources available, imports and/or exports.

1. Round wood*
2. Sawn wood*
3. Pulp*
4. Paper*
5. Other*

D. Government controls

1. Cutting limitations over domestic industries
2. Import and export controls
3. Other

VI. Mining and Mineral Products*

The following information for each ore or mineral product should be included, where applicable, both for individual mines, areas, and plants, and for countries.

A. Ore Deposits

1. Location-distance and direction of nearest town with coordinates if possible
2. Type of ore deposits, including kind of gangue rock and associated minerals.
3. Average grade of ore.
4. Methods and equipment used in prospecting and exploration and extent of exploration.
5. Tonnage of recoverable ore reserves, measured, indicated and inferred.
6. Accessibility of ore deposits.

B. Mining

1. Location of mines - distance and direction of nearest town or railway point with coordinates if possible.
2. Names of mines including nationality of operating companies.
3. Access to orebody by vertical or incline shafts, tunnels, or open cut, with depth of workings.
4. Mine development and methods of exploitation with detail description of mine workings including handling of ore, hoisting, and haulage systems.
5. Description as to kind, type, and condition of mining equipment used.
6. Availability of shop facilities and mining supplies, including timber, drill steel, explosives, and repair parts to equipment.
7. Pumping facilities and ventilation.
8. Availability and types of labor employed, including employment statistics and productivity per man.
9. Availability and kind of power and how generated.

* Each ore or mineral product to be treated separately.

10. Tonnage and grade of ore mined -average per month or total per year
11. Transportation facilities of ore mined to concentrating plant, smelter or other destination by truck, rail, aerial tramway or other.
12. Storage facilities and stockpiling.
13. Costs per ton of ore mined.

C. Processing

1. Milling and concentration or beneficiation.
 - a. Location of plants in relation to mines.
 - b. Name of plant and nationality of operating company
 - c. Source, type, and grade of ore treated
 - d. Methods of ore preparation and processing: crushing, grinding, gravity concentration, flotation, filtering, drying, magnetic separation, leaching, etc.
 - e. Description of plant equipment, capacities, flow-sheet, and general layout; availability of operating supplies and repair parts.
 - f. Production by month or year giving quantity and grade of each product; background of production statistics and trends; plans for future expansion and maximum potential in time of war.
 - g. Availability and kind of power and how generated.
 - h. Source and availability of water supply.
 - i. Shipment of products: destination and means of transportation.
 - j. Availability and types of labor employed.
 - k. Value of products and costs of production.
 - l. Research and development of new methods and techniques.

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2. Smelting and Refining

- a. Location of plants - distance and direction of nearest town or railway point with coordinates if possible.
- b. Name of plants and nationality of operating company.
- c. Source, type, and grade of material or concentrates to be processed.
- d. Description of plant, equipment, and methods for preparing material for smelting or electrolytic processing, such as roasting, sintering, leaching, etc.
- e. Description of smelter and refinery and equipment including types, sizes, and capacities of furnaces, such as open hearth, blast, converter, reverberatory, electric, retort, and melting furnaces; method of processing.
- f. Description of electrolytic processing.
- g. Sources of raw materials used in smelting and refining, such as, coke, coal, refractories for furnace linings, and fluxing agents, including cryolite, limestone, siliceous material.
- h. Production by month or year giving quantity and grade of products including by-products; background of production statistics and trends; plans for future expansion and maximum potential in case of war.
- i. Disposal of products; destination and means of transportation giving routes covered.
- j. Availability and kinds of fuel and power.
- k. Availability and types of labor employed.
- l. Value of products and costs of production.
- m. New methods, materials and techniques, including research and development projects.

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D. Use and consumption of products

1. Pattern of utilization and use of possible substitutes.
2. Domestic consumption and minimum requirements to maintain civilian economy in time of peace.
3. Military requirements in peace or war and maximum potential in time of war.

E. Ownership and controls (See Section I, Economic Organization, and Section XII, International Trade and Finance).

1. Type of ownership: government, private or joint participation; affiliations; licensing; patents.
2. Cartel agreements and quotas
3. Trade agreements
4. Financing and subsidies

F. Factors affecting production and supply of materials

1. Seasonal climatic conditions
2. Shortages of water, fuel, and power.
3. Market conditions and prices
4. Labor disturbance and orientation of labor organizations

G. International trade

1. Export and/or import statistics by country
2. Freight costs, means of transportation, and routes covered
3. Facilities at rail terminals and ports.
4. Destination of products including smuggling.

H. Lists of minerals and metals

Ferrous and nonferrous ores from which the following metals are extracted:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Aluminum | 4. Bismuth |
| 2. Antimony | 5. Barium |
| 3. Beryllium | 6. Cadmium |

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- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 7. Chromium | 18. Nickel |
| 8. Cobalt | 19. Platinum group metals |
| 9. Columbium and tantalum | 20. Silver |
| 10. Copper | 21. Tin |
| 11. Gold | 22. Titanium |
| 12. Iron and steel | 23. Tungsten |
| 13. Lead | 24. Uranium |
| 14. Magnesium | 25. Vanadium |
| 15. Manganese | 26. Zinc |
| 16. Mercury | 27. Zirconium |
| 17. Molybdenum | 28. Minor metals of less importance (cerium, gallium, germanium, indium, selenium, tellurium, and rare earth metals) |

Nonmetallic minerals (strategic grades unless otherwise specified)

1. Asbestos
2. Barite
3. Bauxite (abrasive grade)
4. Celestite
5. Corundum
6. Clays
 - a. Construction material
 - b. Refractory clays
7. Cryolite (natural)
8. Dolomite

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- a. Building stone
- b. Refractory grade
- 9. Fluorspar
 - a. Acid grade
 - b. Metallurgical grade
- 10. Graphite
- 11. Industrial diamonds
- 12. Kyanite
- 13. Limestone
 - a. Building stone
 - b. Chemical grade
- 14. Gypsum
 - a. Plaster grade
 - b. Cement grade
- 15. Lithium
 - a. Chemical grade
- 16. Mica
- 17. Monazite sand
- 18. Phosphate rock
- 19. Potash
- 20. Pyrites
- 21. Quartz crystals
- 22. Sulfur
- 23. Talc (steatite and block)
- 24. Vermiculite

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VII. Fuels

The following information on each type of fuel should be included, where applicable, for specific deposits, for reserve areas, and for individual plants, as well as for countries:

Resources: location of deposits or reserves; quantity and quality of resources; reserves, measured and estimated; current exploration

Plants: location and development of deposits or reserves and of plants; amounts, quality, and sources of materials, of fuel, and of equipment; availability of labor; employment statistics; transportation facilities; type, sources, and condition of equipment; research and development.

Production: background and current production statistics; grade of product; capacity and unused capacity; maximum potential in time of war; trends; prices.

Use of product: pattern of utilization; transportation, including capacity in peace or wartime, usual routes, and proportion carried by each mode of transportation on each major route; minimum necessary to maintain the civilian economy in wartime; maximum potential for military requirements in wartime; storage facilities, amount in the "pipeline," industrial reserves, and stockpiles; method of allocation; exports and/or imports; use of substitutes.

Ownership and controls: (See Section I, economic organization)

A. Coal

In addition to the general requirements listed above, special information requirements for coal include the following:

Type of mine: deep mine, strip

Kind: anthracite, bituminous, briquetting, etc.

B. Petroleum

1. Crude oil and natural gas: In addition to the general requirements listed above, special information requirements include the following: reserves, proved and probable, type and grade
2. Petroleum refining and synthetic oil plants: In addition to the general requirements listed above, special information requirements include the following: economic factors determining location of plants; special problems; production statistics by commodities (gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricating oil, residual fuel oil, synthetic fuel, aviation fuel)

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VI. Electric Power

The following information is needed:

Resources, hydro and thermal: location; quantity; undeveloped sources of hydro power.

Plants and equipment: locations; amounts; quality and sources of fuel, materials and equipment; labor availability and employment statistics; transportation facilities for input requirements; condition and origin of equipment; economic factors determining location; special problems

Production: background and current production statistics; current characteristics; seasonal fluctuation; extent of world production; capacity and unused capacity; power plants jointly owned with other nations; plant efficiency; percentage of operating time; peak load period; ability to expand capacity in wartime

Power networks: location, length, voltage and kilowatt capacity; type of transmission lines and supporting structures; alternate lines

Distribution: pattern of utilization; use of substitutes; minimum necessary to maintain civilian economy; maximum potential in wartime

Surplus or deficit: chief outlets and sources of power; international power interchange agreements

III. Processing and Manufacturing

The following information for each material or product should be obtained, where applicable, both for individual plants and for countries:

Plants: names, location and description of plants; type of plant and method of processing; source, availability and quality of prime materials for processing plants; source, availability and cost of alternate materials; availability and kinds of fuel and power; availability of labor; employment statistics; transportation facilities; type and condition of equipment; new methods, materials and techniques, including research and development projects

Production: background and current production statistics; capacity; time required to expand to war needs and maximum potential in time of war; production trends and plans for future expansion; grade of product, specifications or description; prices

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Use and disposal of product: use pattern by industries; local consumption; minimum necessary to maintain civilian economy; military requirements, in peace or war; exports and/or imports, by source or destination; transportation routes and facilities; storage facilities, reserves, and stockpiling; use of substitutes

Ownership and controls (See Section I, Economic Organization, and Section XII, International Trade and Finance): financial status of plants; licensing or trade agreements; affiliations; patents; cartel agreements; quotas and subsidies

A. Metal processing and manufacturing

1. Iron and steel

a. Processed materials used

- (1) Scrap iron and steel
- (2) Licking coal and coke
- (3) Ferro-alloys
- (4) Refractories
- (5) Sponge iron

b. Wrought iron

2. Non-ferrous smelting and refining*

(See Section VI.D for list of metals.)

3. Foundry products

B. Metalworking machinery and equipment

1. Machine tools

2. Metal forming machines

3. Forging machines

4. Foundry machines

5. Rolling mill machinery

a. Steel

b. Pipe and tube

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*Each major item to be treated separately

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- c. Wire
- 6. Portable pneumatic and electric tools
- 7. Blast furnaces
- 8. Melting furnaces
- 9. Welding machines
 - a. Electric
 - b. Oxyacetylene
- C. Industrial machinery
 - 1. Chemical processing
 - 2. Refrigerating and air conditioning
 - 3. Food processing
 - 4. Textile, shoe and sawing
 - 5. Cement mill
 - 6. Pulp and paper mill
 - 7. Canning
- D. Prime movers
 - 1. Steam engines and turbines
 - 2. Hydraulic turbines
 - 3. Gas turbines
 - 4. Jet engines
 - 5. Diesel engines
 - 6. Internal combustion engines, other
 - 7. Rocket engines
- E. Electric power equipment
- F. Mining machinery

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- G. Oil production and refinery machinery
- H. Construction and road building machinery
- I. Transportation equipment
 - 1. Motor vehicles (trucks, busses and automobiles)
 - 2. Railway
 - 3. Ships and shipbuilding
 - 4. Aircraft
 - 5. Tanks and other self-propelled military vehicles
- J. Agricultural equipment
 - 1. Farm implements
 - 2. Machinery
- K. Scientific and precision equipment (not elsewhere specified)
 - 1. Optical instruments, lenses and optical glass
 - 2. Photographic
 - 3. Engineering
 - 4. Gauges and machinists precision instruments
 - 5. Surgical and medical
 - 6. Laboratory
 - 7. Watches and clocks
 - 8. Aircraft instruments
- L. Machinery components
 - 1. Carbon and graphite electrodes
 - 2. Bearings (ball, roller, jewel)
 - 3. Diamond dies
 - 4. High-speed steel and tungsten carbide tools
 - 5. Abrasives, crude and manufactures
 - a. Natural (corundum, diamonds)

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b. Artificial (silicon carbide, aluminum oxide, boron carbide)

7. Loofa sponges

M. Chemicals and fertilizers

1. Raw materials

- a. Sulfur and pyrites
- b. Phosphate rock, apatite, basic slag
- c. Potash
- d. Salt
- e. Limestone
- f. Chemical cellulose
- g. Hydrocarbon materials (see also Fuels, liquid, gaseous)
- h. Oils and fats (see also Agriculture)
- i. Carbohydrate materials (see also Agriculture)
- j. Miscellaneous ores and other materials

2. Products

- a. Acids
 - (1) Sulfuric
 - (2) Nitric
 - (3) Other inorganic (e.g., hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, boric)
 - (4) Organic acids (e.g., acetic, formic, lactic)
- b. Alcohols
 - (1) Methyl (methanol)
 - (2) Ethyl (ethanol)
 - (3) Butyl
 - (4) Propyl
 - (5) Other

- y. Heavy water
- H. Chemical warfare products and dissemination equipment
 - 1. CW gases, bombs and other means of dissemination
 - 2. CW defense items
 - a. Masks and clothing
 - b. Medicaments
 - c. Decontaminants
 - 3. Flame throwing materials and dissemination equipment
 - 4. Smokes and dissemination equipment
- O. Explosives
 - 1. Raw materials
 - a. Aromatics (benzene, toluene, xylene, aniline. See also coal-tar products)
 - b. Nitric and sulfuric acids (mixed acids)
 - c. Chemical cellulose
 - d. Chlorates and perchlorates
 - e. Pentaerythritol
 - f. Hexamethylenetetramine
 - 2. Products
 - a. Smokeless powder
 - b. RDX
 - c. PETN
 - d. PETN (pentaerythritol tetranitrate)
 - e. Aromatic nitro compounds
 - (1) TNT
 - (2) Picrates

(3) DNB (Dinitrobenzene)

(4) TNA (Trinitroanilino)

- f. Inorganic nitrates
- g. Nitro starches
- h. Dynamite and nitroglycerine
- i. Chlorate and perchlorate types
- j. Stabilizers (Diphenyl, centralite, etc.)
- k. Muzzle flash suppressants

P. Rubber and rubber manufactures

- 1. Crude rubber
- 2. Reclaimed rubber
- 3. Rubber latex
- 4. Gutta-percha, balata, etc.
- 5. Synthetic rubber and raw materials
 - a. Ethyl alcohol
 - b. Hydrocarbon gases (butanes, butylenes, butadiene)
 - c. Calcium carbide and acetylene
 - d. Styrene
 - e. Synthetic rubber
- 6. Rubber chemicals
 - a. Carbon black
 - b. Vulcanization accelerators, anti-oxidants, stabilizers, catalysts, sulfurizers, etc.
- 7. Rubber manufactures
 - a. Tires and tubes
 - b. Footwear

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- c. Clothing
- d. Belting including conveyor
- e. Balloon fabric
- f. Hose and tubing
- g. Wire and cable insulation

Q. Electrotechnical

In addition to the general requirements for manufacturing industries described at the beginning of this section of the outline, special requirements for the electrotechnical industry include: annual statistics of selected materials consumed (iron and steel castings, steel mill products, copper and copper alloy products, solder, aluminum, metallic tungsten, metallic molybdenum, ceramic products); annual national value of electrotechnical production as a whole and for major categories thereof; radios in use; number of electrified house units; installed KW in industrial plants; production of electrical energy; licensing or trade agreements and affiliations; proportion of company activity devoted to commercial work, to military work

R. End equipment manufacturing

- a. Radio and TV receivers
- b. Radio communications and broadcasting equipment
- c. Microwave radio relay equipment
- d. Radar units
- e. Radar countermeasures units
- f. Underwater sound equipment
- g. Infra-red detection equipment
- h. Proximity fuses
- i. Digital computers
- j. Electronic test equipment
- k. Telephone sets
- l. Telephone automatic switchboards

- m. Communications terminal equipment
 - (1) Teletypewriters
 - (2) Coders
 - (3) Channelizing units
- n. Electrical generating and distribution equipment
- o. Electrical appliances
- 2. Components manufacturing
 - a. Insulated wire and cable, coaxial cable and waveguide
 - b. Mass-produced (radio) tubes
 - c. Transmitting and special purpose tubes
 - d. Cathode-ray (television) tubes
 - e. Paper capacitors
 - f. Mica capacitors; ceramic capacitors
 - g. Composition resistors
 - h. Wire-wound resistors
 - i. Storage and primary batteries
 - j. Magnetic components, under 25 KVA
 - k. Power and distribution transformers, over 25 KVA
 - l. Piezo-electric crystals
 - m. Electrical indicating meters
 - n. Fractional HP electric motors, generators, dynamotors
 - o. Large electric motors and generators
 - p. Permanent magnets
 - q. Electrical switches and switchgear
 - r. Electrical relays, magnetic contractors
 - s. Incandescent lamps

3. Fluorescent lamps

R. Textiles and textile fibres

1. Rayon staple fibre and filament yarn
2. Nylon
3. Other man-made fibres
4. Textile cloths
5. Cordage, rope and twine

S. Wearing apparel

1. Footwear
2. Clothing

T. Other items of military equipment not elsewhere specified

II. Transportation Systems*

- A. Rail
- B. Highway
- C. Ocean shipping
- D. Inland waterway
- E. Air

* Outline of detailed requirements to be submitted later.

XI. Communications systems

A. Telecommunications

Information for each system should include the following, where applicable: locations; subscriber capacity; estimated peak and average load; type of equipment; terminal locations and routes; channel capacities; estimated peak and average traffic rates; annual revenues and volume of traffic; terminal equipment; employee statistics; replacement and maintenance programs; materials consumption; proposed changes; field trials of new methods or equipment; type of ownership; government controls; international agreements; government utilization plans in event of war.

1. Domestic telephone and telegraph services
2. Foreign telephone and telegraph services
3. Overseas cables
4. Long-lines telephony
5. Long-lines telegraphy
6. Radio communications
7. Microwave (radio relay) systems
8. Cables

B. Radio Broadcasting

Information for each system should include: description; ownership; government controls; sources of revenue; international agreements; relative to radio broadcasting systems; proposed changes; field trials of new methods or equipment.

1. Studios and transmitters

Information for each unit should include: studio locations, with facilities and program types; transmitting sites and equipment; license; coverage area.

- a. Local
- b. Short-wave foreign
- c. Television

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2. Privately owned radio and TV receivers; numbers of sets, average listeners, and hours of use

3. Community PA receiving systems: quantity, locations, and average number of listeners

4. Jamming equipment: location, description, and intended use.

C. Radar and navigation

Information for each should include: description; proposed changes; field trials of new equipment

1. Ground radars: locations, types of equipment, area coverage; intended application, and hours per day operated

2. Radar network

3. Intercommunicating radar-relay

4. Control systems

5. Air navigational aids: number of installations and types of equipment

6. Ship-to-shore communications systems: locations, equipment of ground stations, numbers and kind of shipboard installations

7. Navigational radars: numbers and types on shipboard of airborne equipment

D. Special-services radio communications systems: location (routes), installed equipment, intended service and functions; proposed changes

E. Land-line, radio control, or telemetering systems: location, operating function, equipment installations, and proposed changes

III. International trade and finance

A. Views and activities of organizations and officials which influence international trade and finance, e.g. international and national Chambers of Commerce, banking and other financial institutions, manufacturers associations, trade associations, and government officials responsible for state trading operations and for trade and financial negotiations.

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B. Trade promotion activities

1. Intergovernmental negotiation of trade and payments agreements, barter and compensation arrangements
 - a. Official texts of trade and payments agreements or barter and compensation agreements or arrangements, where available, if not, similar information from indirect sources
 - b. Quantities and values of commodities negotiated or arranged for, terms of delivery, priorities, and other similar information
2. State trading operations -- sales and procurement efforts and arrangements of government trading organizations and agents in foreign markets
3. Governmental export guarantees, subsidies, or other special aids, including promotion or sponsorship of trade fairs
4. Transshipment trade arrangements, including free ports and foreign trade zones
5. Intergovernmental economic assistance programs which affect international trade

C. Trade restrictions and controls

1. Export and import tariffs, licensing, quotas, embargoes and other restrictions
2. State trading regulations and procedures -- international trade operations of government agencies and state monopolies
3. Exchange control operations -- licensing, quotas, and other restrictions or regulations
4. International trade controls of industrial cartels
5. Intergovernmental commodity control agreements
6. Transit trade regulations

D. Trade-war activities, including retaliatory trade measures

E. Illicit trade -- smuggling and other clandestine or indirect trade operations

- F. Wartime trading with the enemy -- biographical, industrial and trading information
- G. International trade movements -- for individual countries, and summarized by areas
 - 1. Quarterly and annual statistics on exports and re-exports; quantity and value; by commodity by country of destination
 - 2. Quarterly and annual statistics on imports; quantity and value; by commodity by country of origin
 - 3. Periodic statistics of transit and transshipment trade
- H. Foreign exchange and gold
 - 1. Current exchange rates for foreign currencies
 - a. Official
 - b. Free
 - c. Black market
 - 2. Amount and sources of foreign exchange on black markets
 - 3. Transactions in and movements of gold including prices at which sales take place and sources and destination of gold
 - 4. Official holdings of foreign exchange and gold
 - 5. Regulations on use of foreign exchange and gold
 - 6. Information as to hoarding of gold and foreign exchange
 - 7. Information as to use of gold, dollars, and other currencies for subversive activities
- I. International balance of payments
 - 1. Over-all balance of payments with detailed breakdown
 - 2. Balance of payments with dollar area and other monetary areas
 - 3. Trends and significant changes in balance of payments accounts
 - 4. Gold movements, swing margins, foreign assistance, foreign loans and other capital account transactions

J. International investment and other capital movements

1. Amounts, sources, and destination of international capital movements and reasons for movements
2. Form in which foreign capital is held: bank deposits; ownership of securities; direct investment
3. Government regulations of international capital movements
4. Government regulations to encourage or discourage international investment
5. Debtor-creditor position of countries on capital account

XIII. Domestic currency and banking

A. Currency

1. Kinds of currency
2. Issuing authority
3. Reserve requirements and other regulations for issuance
4. Policies and practices
5. Links to other currencies

B. Banking

1. Kinds of banks
2. Rules and regulations governing banking operations
3. Private or public ownership
4. Central bank
 - a. Ownership and control
 - b. Regulatory powers exercised by the central bank
 - c. Policies and practices
 - d. Relationship to currency issuing authority
 - e. Gold and foreign exchange holdings

5. Banking statistics

- a. Deposits
- b. Loans
- c. Government securities held
- d. Private securities (stocks, bonds)
- e. Foreign exchange holdings

6. Relationships between banks and industrial enterprises

7. Relationship to foreign banks and foreign enterprises

XIV. Government finance

A. National budget

- 1. Expenditures (especially for national defense and research and development) and relationship to national income
- 2. Revenue sources including problems such as tax collection and evasion
- 3. Budgetary policies and practices
- 4. Budget deficits or surpluses and relationship to monetary and fiscal policy

B. Government debt

- 1. Amount and trends
 - a. Internal
 - b. Foreign
- 2. Management
- 3. Relationship to budgetary policies and practices

XV. National wealth and income*

A. Gross national product and national income statistics

- 1. GNP showing breakdown by allocations, i.e. wages and salaries, interest, dividends, social security contributions, etc.

* See Appendix H for additional requirements

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2. GNP showing breakdown by expenditures, i.e. consumers' expenditures, government expenditures on goods and services, etc.

3. National income (net national product at factor cost)

4. Personal and corporate savings

5. Investment data by industry segments and public projects

B. Standards of living

1. Housing conditions and statistics

2. Availability and consumption of other consumers' goods, including food and clothing

3. Working conditions

4. Health and recreation facilities

5. Travel facilities

6. Aspirations of population for improvement

XVI. General economic indices

A. Wholesale and retail prices

B. Industrial production

C. Cost of living

D. Imports and exports

E. Employment

F. Wages

G. Other

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA REQUIRED FOR ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION

(Manpower and Population: Numbers; quality; health;
education; facilities for improvement)

II. Labor

A. Employment and unemployment

1. Working population: distribution of the labor force
and degree of skill possessed

a. Occupational groups

- (1) Agricultural, forestry, fishing
- (2) Mining and quarrying
- (3) Manufacturing
- (4) Transport, communications, power, and
other utilities
- (5) Commerce and finance
- (6) Government service (military and civil)
- (7) Professional service
- (8) Domestic and personal service

b. Special groups

- (1) Women
- (2) Children
- (3) Minority
- (4) Immigrants and aliens
- (5) Forced labor

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2. Employment trends and statistics
3. Labor turnover
4. Job placement
 - a. Policies
 - b. Facilities for placement and training
 - c. Facilities for relocation
5. Unemployment
 - a. Volume and trends
 - b. Unemployment relief policies (Government, industry, labor unions)
6. Labor controls
 - a. Admission to labor unions
 - b. Restrictive trade union practices and regulations and their effectiveness
7. International labor recruitment agreements
8. Working conditions and regulations
 1. Hours of work
 2. Wages and salaries
 3. Wage controls
 4. Job placement controls
 5. Health and welfare
9. Labor organizations (See Section I, Economics Organization)
 1. Strength of union organizations
 2. Meetings and conferences
 3. Relations with foreign labor movements
 4. Relations with non-labor groups

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7. Location of individuals

- a. Of nationals abroad
- b. Of foreigners in country

8. Attitudes, beliefs, and customs

- a. Making for internal unity or disunity
- b. Making for friendship or enmity with other nations

9. Population policies

- 1. Passports and visas
- 2. Naturalization
- 3. Policies affecting growth of populations
 - a. Regulation of abortion
 - b. Bonuses, subsidies, and awards for large families
- 4. Internal migration

III. Education

- A. Level of literacy
- B. Scholarships
- C. Organization and content
 - 1. Elementary and secondary schools
 - 2. Colleges and universities
 - a. General
 - b. Professional
 - 3. Technical and industrial schools and training
 - 4. Adult education
 - 5. Teacher training
 - 6. Curricula
 - 7. Premises and equipment

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D. Government control and regulations

1. Political indoctrination through education
2. Other

E. Education of groups

1. Occupational
2. Special groups; women, foreigners

IV. Health, welfare agencies

A. Public health

1. Administration and organization
2. Communicable diseases (in general) and geographical distribution
3. Epidemiology
4. Public health laboratories
5. Infant, child, and maternal hygiene
6. Public health nursing (including home care)
7. Public health dentistry
8. Public health education
9. Industrial hygiene
10. School health
11. Special control measures (TB, VD, diphtheria, malaria, etc.)
12. Social service
13. Accident prevention
14. National non-official health services and medical organizations

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B. Medical facilities

1. Hospitals, asylums, sanatoria, health resorts, etc.
2. Medical training
 - a. Medical schools
 - b. Veterinary schools and colleges
 - c. Nursing schools
 - d. Pharmacology colleges
 - e. Scientific colleges
 - f. Dental colleges
3. Medical personnel
4. Medical supplies and equipment

C. Welfare

1. Charitable institutions
2. Red Cross (as a national organization)
3. Emergency relief
 - a. Disaster relief
 - b. War relief
4. General rehabilitation of handicapped (including medical aspects)

D. Social security

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Tab B

Outline of Economic Intelligence Production Requirements for Current
Country Studies

Production requirements relating to the current situation in foreign countries primarily involve an analysis of current trends and developments within the framework of the considerations outlined below.

I. Structure of the economy

A. Nature and organization of the economy

The industrial and raw material base of the economy; the role of agriculture and the service functions; relationship of private enterprise to government; the role of price and of planning bodies in production, consumption and distribution; organization of the economy and its flexibility in adjusting to new objectives and new situations; limits to flexibility. (e.g. political pressure, position of the labor unions, etc.)

B. Role of the government

Extent of government control and its programs and ability to maintain economic stability and foster economic development. Limitations on the government's control.

II. National income

Pre-war, current and anticipated future levels of national income; distributive shares (interest corporate profits, wages and salaries, etc.); disposable personal income distribution; government and private investment; foreign investment; and savings.

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III. National budget

Pre-war, current, and anticipated future national budget, composition of revenue and expenditures (special reference to state investment and allocations for military purposes); sources of revenue; and the role of the budget in maintaining economic stability and encouraging economic development.

IV. Money and credit

Trend in the level of money and credit; general confidence in the currency, trend in loans for consumption; investment and working capital; sources of investment; and role of the government's monetary and fiscal policy in maintaining economic stability.

V. Investment

Current levels and trends in government and private investment by types (e.g. equipment, construction, etc.) and by industrial and agricultural uses; shortages of investment capital as a factor in economic instability and as a deterrent to economic development; dependence on foreign capital.

VI. Production

Pre-war, current and anticipated future production in major and critical industries. In agriculture and in the services; major deficiencies in input requirements and equipment and in production; ability to overcome deficiencies through imports, etc.; capacity for balanced development and expansion (availability of managerial technical and professional personnel, resources and capital); type and extent of foreign assistance

required (technical and professional assistance, financial assistance, etc.)

VII. Consumption

Consumption pattern (civilian, industrial, agricultural, the services and the military) consumption pattern for major and critical lines of production; limits on consumption; ability to increase consumer purchasing power; dependence on foreign sources.

VIII. Employment

Total labor force; distribution by occupation (including armed forces); availability of technical and professional personnel; number unemployed; extent of labor dissatisfaction and unrest; power of the labor organizations; government policy and probable developments.

IX. Prices

Pre-war, current and anticipated future prices for consumer items (cost of living); and for industrial, agricultural, and service items; sources of pressure on prices (higher wages, arms productions, government spending, etc.); the role of price in the economy, and the ability of the government to control prices.

X. Wages

Pre-war, current and anticipated trends in wages and hours in selected industries, agriculture and the services; bonus payments; government incentives; non-monetary additions to workers benefits (free medical care, subsidized low rent, housing, etc.); labor unions as factors in wage levels; wages as a factor in the level of purchasing power and general economic stability.

XI. Living conditions

Present trends in living conditions in relation to popular satisfaction or unrest; distribution of income; prices; real wages; nutrition and health; housing; and consumer goods.

XII. Foreign trade

Pre-war, current, and anticipated pattern of imports and exports (volume, composition and sources or destination); ability to make up deficiencies through imports and ability to market exportable surpluses; major problems; trade restrictions; government policy and probable courses of action.

XIII. Foreign financial resources

Current and probable future capacity to earn foreign exchange (exports and invisible items); gold and foreign exchange balances; external assets; international credit rating; payments agreements; foreign obligations and probable dependence on foreign financial assistance; government policy, restrictions and probable courses of action.

XIV. Major economic problems, policies, programs and probable courses of action as revealed by the information elicited in response to the preceding production requirements.

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Tab C

Outline of Operational Economic Intelligence Production Requirements
for Support of Specific United States Measures and Courses of Action

The intelligence required in the support of specific United States operations is primarily of a detailed and current nature and should be evaluated against the background of basic estimates. Many of the basic estimates will have been designed, specifically, for use in support of these operations.

The outline below indicates the economic intelligence requirements both in cold war and in actual hostilities.

I. Economic intelligence for the support of specific military operations in wartime.*

This includes intelligence required for: (i) the logistical support of United States and Allied forces; (ii) estimating enemy capabilities; (iii) selecting strategic and tactical targets; and (iv) maintaining law and order and the prevention of disease and unrest in occupied areas.

1. Detailed and current intelligence as to the availability, location and use of resources, facilities, forces and supplies in the communications zone, in the theater of operations, and in occupied areas.

2. Detailed and current intelligence as to specific installations.

*This section is to be enlarged upon by the Department of Defense

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1. Location of installations, including identifying information as to nearby cities, industrial installations, housing, railroads, rivers, mountains, and other terrain features.
2. Physical description of plant and points of vulnerability.
3. Administrative information, including ownership, government agency having authority, and names of key officials of the facility.
4. Capacity and production, including types and quantities of products; serial numbers, trademarks, and other identifying symbols.
5. Information required for the operation of specific installations including such detailed data as wiring diagrams, information on railroad switching systems, etc.
6. Labor force, including numbers employed, work shifts, nationality, skills, percentage of forced labor, conditions as to housing, food, and other morale factors.
7. Importance of this facility as determined by its relative contribution to the industry aggregate, by the distribution of its product, and by the dependence of other facilities on this source.
8. Possible importance of this facility to United States and allied occupation forces.
9. Appraisal of economic effect of damage or destruction.

II. Economic intelligence for the support of political operations during the "Cold War" and in wartime.

A. Psychological Warfare. This requires intelligence on general and

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specific economic situations particularly as they concern to the standard of living and the conditions of work in relation to that of other countries. Intelligence relating to attitudes and sources of irritation associated with certain aspects of the economy would be important in the carrying out of any psychological warfare program.

B. Diplomatic Measures. This would include diplomatic measures requiring economic information such as the restriction of civil air flights over certain territories. The intelligence required specifically for these measures would be as diverse as the measures themselves and special requirements would have to be prepared in each particular case.

C. Other Measures. These measures, many of which might be covert in nature, would also require a specific set of requirements in each case.

III. Economic intelligence for the support of economic operations

A. During the "cold war"

1. Export-import licensing. The intelligence support required for export-import licensing laws on the entire field of international trade, on all major categories of commodities, and on politico-economic intelligence as to all areas. Specifically, and in detail, it requires intelligence as to:

- a. deficiencies of foreign countries in particular commodities and materials
- b. consignors, consignees, and intermediaries of particular shipments
- c. transshipments, evasions, smuggling, and other irregular movements in international trade

d. ultimate end-use of the proposed export

2. Preclusive buying. As in the case of export licensing, the intelligence required for support of preclusive buying operations draws on basic trade and commodity studies, and specifically and in detail requires current intelligence as to:

- a. supply and demand factors
- b. market fluctuations
- c. operations of enemy agents and black market operators
- d. estimates of effect of preclusive buying programs on production and supply

3. Foreign funds control

- a. estimates and analyses of the fiscal position, financial resources, and monetary systems of probable enemy and neutral countries
- b. observation and analysis of clearing balances between enemy and neutral countries
- c. analysis of financial aspects of international cartels and other international cooperative agreements and financial relationships
- d. analysis of financial structure of foreign corporations and United States corporations with substantial foreign ownership
- e. evaluation and analysis of financial information in foreign publications, interrogations, and other current sources

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2. analysis of inventories of foreign funds and other foreign assets

4. Foreign economic assistance procurement and development.

The production requirements for this section consist of the type current information outlined in Tab E - II, 1.

5. Other measures requiring foreign economic intelligence production. This includes many measures which are more covert in nature. These are so numerous and diverse that individual sets of requirements must be prepared in each case.

6. During wartime. The intelligence requirements for economic operations in wartime include those of the "cold war" enumerated above and, in addition, detailed and current intelligence for the operation of the navicert and ship warrant systems and the control of enemy exports. This includes analysis and evaluation of intercepted messages, censorship submissions, interrogations, examination of captured materiel, and covert intelligence.

1. Navicert system. The navicert system requires the same type of intelligence in wartime as to neutral exports that the export licensing system requires in peacetime for United States and allied export licensing and, in addition, detailed and current intelligence as to the movement of all ships carrying unnavicerted cargo.

2. The ship warrant system.

a. detailed intelligence as to enemy and neutral commercial shipping, both tankers and dry cargo, including flag, tonnage,

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home port, name and nationality and owner or master, fuel capacity, and speed.

b. detailed intelligence as to world-wide facilities - United States, allied, enemy, neutral

3. Enemy exports

a. analyses of normal peacetime channels of enemy and satellite exports

b. requirements of neutral nations formerly met by imports from the enemy and feasibility of supplying them from allied sources in consideration of the interdiction of the former trade.

c. analysis of proposed neutral exports to determine those which are of enemy origin.

4. Black listing

a. see Tab E - II, 1

b. list of firms engaged in transactions assisting the enemy

5. Other wartime economic measures: The foregoing list covers the major categories of economic operations in wartime, but is not exclusive of other measures aimed at the attrition of an enemy's economy. Economic intelligence relating to these measures would consist of information included in the general requirements indicated in Part I, Tab E, with particular reference to the requirements of each specific measure and in addition requires special current operational information.

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TAB D

Outline of Economic Intelligence Production Requirements for Estimates
of Economic Capabilities for War

I. Structure of the Economy

A. Organization of the economy--extent of private and government ownership of business; size and complexity of business units; sources of capital; flexibility of the economic organization; character and extent of centralized (government or private) controls.

B. State of technology and productivity--skill of labor; machine technology and engineering; skills; research facilities; productivity trends; quality of business and industrial management.

II. Industry and Agriculture

In general, estimates of industrial and agricultural capabilities for war should consider: major and critical input requirements and equipment for production; location of facilities and total productive capabilities; stockpiles; minimum civilian requirements; maximum available for military use; deficiencies in input components and in production capabilities which limit the ability to meet consumption requirements for military and civilian purposes; the ability to overcome deficiencies through imports, substitute materials or the use of alternate products; and plans for military production, plant dispersion and product controls. As a minimum, there shall be studies of the following segments of agriculture and industry together with

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other items of critical importance to certain countries which shall generally include the aforementioned considerations.

A. Agriculture

1. food supplies -- grain, fats and oils, meat and fish, vegetables and sugar
2. raw materials for industry -- fibers, rubber and industrial oils

B. Forestry

1. lumber
2. mine timbers and railroad ties

C. Textiles and leather

1. cotton and woolen textiles
2. leather for shoes, boots, saddles and industrial purposes

D. Minerals and Metals

1. iron and steel -- notably iron ore; pig iron; and raw, rolled and alloyed steel
2. ferro-alloys -- manganese, chrome, tungsten, molybdenum, titanium, nickel, cobalt, and vanadium
3. non-ferrous metals -- copper, lead, tin, zinc, platinum, mercury, antimony and many of the light metals, aluminum and magnesium
4. non-metallic minerals -- graphite, mica, quartz crystals, asbestos, kieselguhr, and sulphur

E. Chemicals

This group shall consist primarily of a study of the following:

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other items of critical importance to certain countries which shall generally include the aforementioned considerations.

A. Agriculture

1. food supplies -- grain, fats and oils, meat and fish, vegetables and sugar
2. raw materials for industry -- fibers, rubber and industrial oils

B. Forestry

1. lumber
2. mine timbers and railroad ties

C. Textiles and leather

1. cotton and woolen textiles
2. leather for shoes, boots, saddles and industrial purposes

D. Minerals and Metals

1. iron and steel -- mostly iron ore; pig iron; and raw, rolled and alloyed steel
2. ferro-alloys -- manganese, chrome, tungsten, molybdenum, titanium, nickel, cobalt, and vanadium
3. non-ferrous metals -- copper, lead, tin, zinc, platinum, mercury, antimony, and others like light metals, aluminum and magnesium
4. non-metallic minerals -- graphite, silica, quartz crystals, asbestos, mica, and sulfur

E. Chemicals

This group shall consist primarily of a study of the following

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F. Petroleum

1. crude petroleum
2. refined products - aviation fuels, diesel fuel, motor gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil
3. synthetics
4. additives

G. Electric power (hydro and thermal)

H. Coal (lignite, brown coal, bituminous, anthracite)

I. Production equipment

1. machine tools
2. forging equipment
3. heat treating equipment
4. electrical equipment and generating equipment
5. precision instruments and gauges
6. cutting tools, abrasives and diamonds
7. construction, road building and mining equipment
8. heavy industrial equipment - particularly oil refining and drilling equipment, steel mill equipment and chemical plant equipment
9. communications and electronics equipment
10. anti-friction bearings

III. Manpower

A. Manpower resources - geographical, occupational, age, and sex distribution; productivity; geographical and occupational mobility of labor

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B. Manpower requirements - for the armed forces, military production and civilian production

C. Manpower balance - deficiencies and probability of overcoming shortages, extent of governmental control

IV. Transportation

Estimates of transportation capabilities for war shall consider: the transportation net with particular attention to major traffic arteries; terminals and yards; equipment inventory and repair facilities; volume and composition of traffic; major civilian and military requirements and the ability to satisfy these requirements; the major strength and weaknesses of the system and the ability to overcome deficiencies. Studies of railway, highway, pipeline, inland waterway and maritime transportation should include these main considerations.

V. Telecommunications

Estimates of the telecommunications capabilities for war of radio, telephone and telegraph facilities shall consider: the telecommunications net with particular reference to its flexibility and the interchangeability of communications media; traffic capacity of media; repair facilities; military and civilian requirements; ability to overcome deficiencies. Studies of radio telephone and telegraph shall include the aforementioned considerations.

VI. Domestic Finance

A. Government expenditures for war preparations: percent of total budget and of national income.

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B. Ability of the Government to finance wartime expenditures and maintain financial stability: percent of Government income currently derived from taxes; effectiveness of tax collecting system; ability to obtain non-inflationary loans; ratio of Government income to national income; financial controls other than taxes; ability of the Government to obtain increased revenue to meet wartime expenditures.

C. Investment: percent of national income devoted to investment; ratio of Government investment to private investment; methods of financing investments; nature of the industries being expanded; ability to finance expansion of war potential industries

VII. Foreign Trade and International Finance

A. Volume and sources of imports of strategic and critical commodities and means (including clandestine) by which such commodities are imported.

B. Acquisition of foreign exchange assets: volume, composition, and destination of exports; shipping services, tourism, debt service and other invisible sources of foreign exchange; gold sales; foreign loans

C. Foreign trade and exchange controls: character and extent of controls; objectives in relationship to military preparedness.

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Tab B

Outline of Economic Intelligence Production Requirements for
Estimates of Economic Vulnerabilities

The production requirements relating to the capabilities to employ weapons and measures against an opposing power and the vulnerability of the opposing economies to the imposition of such weapons and measures are so closely interrelated that they are practically identical. These requirements can be divided into two groups: those which are generally of common concern to most estimates on this subject, regardless of the weapons or measures considered; and those which are applicable to specific action instruments.

It should be noted that the instruments considered here are not only designed to weaken the opposing power but will also be utilized to strengthen the acting country and its allies. The detailed intelligence information required for planning and executing these measures, as opposed to determining the extent and points of vulnerability and the relative vulnerability to various weapons, is found in Tab C.

I. Requirements of common concern to most estimates of economic vulnerability

A. Industry and agriculture

1. Evaluation of the importance of selected industries and agricultural components in the national or regional economy as determined by their relative size and significance, the use pattern of their products, the export and import position of their

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products and their place in national policy

2. Analysis of the structure of the industry or agricultural component, viz. its output and capacity, the number, location and size of producing units and installations, input needs and technical characteristics

3. Analysis of vulnerability factors, viz. the essentiality of the product, the essentiality of current production or operation, dependence on suppliers and concentration of sources, accessibility of producing units or installations, physical vulnerability and resilience

B. Services

1. Evaluation of the importance of selected service functions particularly transportation of all types, communications, storage and finance as indicated by the significance of the function performed and its role in national policy

2. Analysis of the structure of the service, viz. the magnitude and limitations of its contribution, the number, location and size of service units, its dependence on other segments of the economy and its technical characteristics

3. Analysis of the vulnerability factors, viz. the essentiality of the service, the essentiality of its current function and operation, dependence on suppliers and sources concentration, accessibility of service units, physical vulnerability or vulnerability to manipulation and resilience

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II. Requirements relating to specific instruments

A. Foreign economic assistance and procurement and development

1. A general analysis of the economy, including the fundamental economic structure and organization of the country and its economic strength, weaknesses, and capabilities, particularly the degree of its dependence on foreign trade and any important aspect of the economy related to war production

2. A study of the financial structure of the country, with particular reference to its financial reserves, balance of payments position, and prospective needs for foreign exchange or financial assistance

3. Analysis on a continuing basis of the strategic supply position of the country, focusing both upon import requirements of key commodities and upon surpluses available to the assisting power and its allies. This requires comprehensive and detailed studies in which the estimates of commodities available for export are developed on the basis of a thoroughly integrated pattern involving analysis of local transport facilities, credit, capital and equipment availabilities, managerial talent and technical know-how, prices and contract incentives, political stability and other factors related to production and export capacity

4. Study of the shipping and other services either needed by or available to each country

5. A determination of the extent to which the assisting power and its allies can control expanded output

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they related the opposing power. Significance of their transactions

2. Determination of their economic and political importance to the neutral countries involved

H. Strategic bombing or attack by land and naval forces

Selection of industrial, agricultural and transportation targets on basis of their importance to the economy, their role in the war effort and general vulnerability calls for a rather thorough analysis of the whole body of information of common concern to various studies of vulnerability (Section I above)

I. Financial measures

This would include attempts to dislocate the enemy economy through manipulation of exchange markets, dumping of counterfeit currency to promote inflation, etc. Specific production requirements must be prepared for each financial measure, but in general these requirements would encompass an analysis of imbalances or weak aspects of the financial structure and the probable trends in domestic finance, foreign exchange and prices

J. Other measures

The foregoing list covers the major categories of economic operations, but is not exclusive of other measures aimed at the attrition of an enemy's economy. Economic intelligence relating to these measures would consist of extensions of the general analysis indicated in Section I above with particular reference to the requirements of each specific measure

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REMARKS:

Copies of the attached document are being circulated to the various departments and agencies concerned for their recommendations.

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